

## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

Business has been unusually quiet on the Stock Exchange this morning. Banks are in request at the increased rate of 184 per cent. premium, but no transfers have been arranged. Docks are in rather better order, a slight demand at 57 per cent. premium remaining unsupplied. A few small sales of China Sugars at 136 have to be chronicled, but there are further sellers at the same rate. Nothing else need be specially referred to.

Since noon a small business has been put through in Banks at 190 for the 31st of January. For cash the stock has been inquired after at 184, but nothing has resulted. China Sugars have changed hands for the end of the month at 136—a small lot only—and for cash sellers rule the market at 135. Luzons are slightly firmer, with buyers at 83. Other quotations remain unchanged.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—cum New Issue—184 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$620 per share, sellers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$721 per share.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,350 per share.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,000 per share, sellers.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$200 per share, buyers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$360 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$365 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$49 per share, premium, buyers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—110 per share.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$150 per share, sellers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$135 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—2 per cent. premium.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$150 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex. int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—par.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T.T. 3/8  
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/8  
Bank Bills, at 60 days sight 3/8  
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 @ 3/9  
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 4/5  
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/7  
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 2/5  
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 2/5  
ON DEMAND.—2/6  
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight 72  
Private, 30 days' sight 73 1/2

## EXPORT CARGO.

Per *Flintshire*, str., for London, 3,122 boxes Tea (40,000 lbs. Congou, 21,000 lbs. Scented Cape, and 353 Scented Orange Pekoe), 168 bales Woad Silk, 133 rolls Matting, and 422 packages Sundries.

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA.....per picul, \$535  
(Allowance, Tals 56)  
OLD MALWA.....per picul, \$585  
(Allowance, Tals 8)  
NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice).....\$565  
per chest.....\$567 1/2  
NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice).....\$567 1/2  
per chest.....\$569 1/2  
NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice).....\$570  
per chest.....\$562 1/2  
NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice).....\$562 1/2  
per chest.....\$565 1/2  
NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice).....\$565 1/2  
per chest.....\$567 1/2  
NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice).....\$560  
per chest.....\$559 1/2  
OLD PATNA, per chest.....\$559 1/2  
NEW BENARAS, high touch (without choice).....\$557 1/2  
per chest.....\$557 1/2  
NEW BENARAS (bottom) per chest.....\$557 1/2  
TURKEY, per picul.....\$460 @ \$525  
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$485 @ \$525  
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$375 @ \$400  
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul,.....\$265 @ \$352

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

## THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETR.	WIND.	WAVE.	SEA.	TEMP.	MOON.	WIND.	WAVE.	SEA.	TEMP.	MOON.
Barometr.	W. 10	W. 10	W. 10	W. 10	W. 10	W. 10	W. 10	W. 10	W. 10	W. 10
Therm. at 10	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5
Direction of Wind	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Force	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dry Thermomet.	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5
Wet Thermomet.	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5
Weather	cb	cb	cb	cb	cb	cb	cb	cb	cb	cb
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Barometr. level of the sea in fathoms, and sea level in the open air, in a shaded situation. Direction of Wind, Force of Wind, 0 to 1, 2 to 3, 4 to 5, 6 to 7, 8 to 9, 10 to 11, 12 to 13, 14 to 15, 16 to 17, 18 to 19, 20 to 21, 22 to 23, 24 to 25, 26 to 27, 28 to 29, 30 to 31, 32 to 33, 34 to 35, 36 to 37, 38 to 39, 40 to 41, 42 to 43, 44 to 45, 46 to 47, 48 to 49, 50 to 51, 52 to 53, 54 to 55, 56 to 57, 58 to 59, 60 to 61, 62 to 63, 64 to 65, 66 to 67, 68 to 69, 70 to 71, 72 to 73, 74 to 75, 76 to 77, 78 to 79, 80 to 81, 82 to 83, 84 to 85, 86 to 87, 88 to 89, 90 to 91, 92 to 93, 94 to 95, 96 to 97, 98 to 99, 100 to 101, 102 to 103, 104 to 105, 106 to 107, 108 to 109, 110 to 111, 112 to 113, 114 to 115, 116 to 117, 118 to 119, 120 to 121, 122 to 123, 124 to 125, 126 to 127, 128 to 129, 130 to 131, 132 to 133, 134 to 135, 136 to 137, 138 to 139, 140 to 141, 142 to 143, 144 to 145, 146 to 147, 148 to 149, 150 to 151, 152 to 153, 154 to 155, 156 to 157, 158 to 159, 160 to 161, 162 to 163, 164 to 165, 166 to 167, 168 to 169, 170 to 171, 172 to 173, 174 to 175, 176 to 177, 178 to 179, 180 to 181, 182 to 183, 184 to 185, 186 to 187, 188 to 189, 190 to 191, 192 to 193, 194 to 195, 196 to 197, 198 to 199, 200 to 201, 202 to 203, 204 to 205, 206 to 207, 208 to 209, 210 to 211, 212 to 213, 214 to 215, 216 to 217, 218 to 219, 220 to 221, 222 to 223, 224 to 225, 226 to 227, 228 to 229, 230 to 231, 232 to 233, 234 to 235, 236 to 237, 238 to 239, 240 to 241, 242 to 243, 244 to 245, 246 to 247, 248 to 249, 250 to 251, 252 to 253, 254 to 255, 256 to 257, 258 to 259, 260 to 261, 262 to 263, 264 to 265, 266 to 267, 268 to 269, 270 to 271, 272 to 273, 274 to 275, 276 to 277, 278 to 279, 280 to 281, 282 to 283, 284 to 285, 286 to 287, 288 to 289, 290 to 291, 292 to 293, 294 to 295, 296 to 297, 298 to 299, 300 to 301, 302 to 303, 304 to 305, 306 to 307, 308 to 309, 310 to 311, 312 to 313, 314 to 315, 316 to 317, 318 to 319, 320 to 321, 322 to 323, 324 to 325, 326 to 327, 328 to 329, 330 to 331, 332 to 333, 334 to 335, 336 to 337, 338 to 339, 340 to 341, 342 to 343, 344 to 345, 346 to 347, 348 to 349, 350 to 351, 352 to 353, 354 to 355, 356 to 357, 358 to 359, 360 to 361, 362 to 363, 364 to 365, 366 to 367, 368 to 369, 370 to 371, 372 to 373, 374 to 375, 376 to 377, 378 to 379, 380 to 381, 382 to 383, 384 to 385, 386 to 387, 388 to 389, 390 to 391, 392 to 393, 394 to 395, 396 to 397, 398 to 399, 400 to 401, 402 to 403, 404 to 405, 406 to 407, 408 to 409, 410 to 411, 412 to 413, 414 to 415, 416 to 417, 418 to 419, 420 to 421, 422 to 423, 424 to 425, 426 to 427, 428 to 429, 430 to 431, 432 to 433, 434 to 435, 436 to 437, 438 to 439, 440 to 441, 442 to 443, 444 to 445, 446 to 447, 448 to 449, 450 to 451, 452 to 453, 454 to 455, 456 to 457, 458 to 459, 460 to 461, 462 to 463, 464 to 465, 466 to 467, 468 to 469, 470 to 471, 472 to 473, 474 to 475, 476 to 477, 478 to 479, 480 to 481, 482 to 483, 484 to 485, 486 to 487, 488 to 489, 490 to 491, 492 to 493, 494 to 495, 496 to 497, 498 to 499, 500 to 501, 502 to 503, 504 to 505, 506 to 507, 508 to 509, 510 to 511, 512 to 513, 514 to 515, 516 to 517, 518 to 519, 520 to 521, 522 to 523, 524 to 525, 526 to 527, 528 to 529, 530 to 531, 532 to 533, 534 to 535, 536 to 537, 538 to 539, 540 to 541, 542 to 543, 544 to 545, 546 to 547, 548 to 549, 550 to 551, 552 to 553, 554 to 555, 556 to 557, 558 to 559, 560 to 561, 562 to 563, 564 to 565, 566 to 567, 568 to 569, 570 to 571, 572 to 573, 574 to 575, 576 to 577, 578 to 579, 580 to 581, 582 to 583, 584 to 585, 586 to 587, 588 to 589, 590 to 591, 592 to 593, 594 to 595, 596 to 597, 598 to 599, 600 to 601, 602 to 603, 604 to 605, 606 to 607, 608 to 609, 610 to 611, 612 to 613, 614 to 615, 616 to 617, 618 to 619, 620 to 621, 622 to 623, 624 to 625, 626 to 627, 628 to 629, 630 to 631, 632 to 633, 634 to 635, 636 to 637, 638 to 639, 640 to 641, 642 to 643, 644 to 645, 646 to 647, 648 to 649, 650 to 651, 652 to 653, 654 to 655, 656 to 657, 658 to 659, 660 to 661, 662 to 663, 664 to 665, 666 to 667, 668 to 669, 670 to 671, 672 to 673, 674 to 675, 676 to 677, 678 to 679, 680 to 681, 682 to 683, 684 to 685, 686 to 687, 688 to 689, 690 to 691, 692 to 693, 694 to 695, 696 to 697, 698 to 699, 700 to 701, 702 to 703, 704 to 705, 706 to 707, 708 to 709, 710 to 711, 712 to 713, 714 to 715, 716 to 717, 718 to 719, 720 to 721, 722 to 723, 724 to 725, 726 to 727, 728 to 729, 730 to 731, 732 to 733, 734 to 735, 736 to 737, 738 to 739, 740 to 741, 742 to 743, 744 to 745, 746 to 747, 748 to 749, 750 to 751, 752 to 753, 754 to 755, 756 to 757, 758 to 759, 760 to 761, 762 to 763, 764 to 765, 766 to 767, 768 to 769, 770 to 771, 772 to 773, 774 to 775, 776 to 777, 778 to 779, 780 to 781, 782 to 783, 784 to 785, 786 to 787, 788 to 789, 790 to 791, 792 to 793, 794 to 795, 796 to 797, 798 to 799, 800 to 801, 802 to 803, 804 to 805, 806 to 807, 808 to 809, 810 to 811, 812 to 813, 814 to 815, 816 to 817, 818 to 819, 820 to 821, 822 to 823, 824 to 825, 826 to 827, 828 to 829, 830 to 831, 832 to 833, 834 to 835, 836 to 837, 838 to 839, 840 to 841, 842 to 843, 844 to 845, 846 to 847, 848 to 849, 850 to 851, 852 to 853, 854 to 855, 856 to 857, 858 to 859, 860 to 861, 862 to 863, 864 to 865, 866 to 867, 868 to 869, 870 to 871, 872 to 873, 874 to 875, 876 to 877, 878 to 879, 880 to 881, 882 to 883, 884 to 885, 886 to 887, 888 to 889, 890 to 891, 892 to 893, 894 to 895, 896 to 897, 898 to 899, 900 to 901, 902 to 903, 904 to 905, 906 to 907, 908 to 909, 910 to 911, 912 to 913, 914 to 915, 916 to 917, 918 to 919, 920 to 921, 922 to 923, 924 to 925, 926 to 927, 928 to 929, 930 to 931, 932 to 933, 934 to 935, 936 to 937, 938 to 939, 940 to 941, 942 to 943, 944 to 945, 946 to 947, 948 to 949, 950 to 951, 952 to 953, 954 to 955, 956 to 957, 958 to 959, 960 to 961, 962 to 963, 964 to 965, 966 to 967, 968 to 969, 970 to 971, 972 to 973, 974 to 975, 976 to 977, 978 to 979, 980 to 981, 982 to 983, 984 to 985, 986 to 987, 988 to 989, 990 to 991, 992 to 993, 994 to 995, 996 to 997, 998 to 999, 1000 to 1001, 1002 to 1003, 1004 to 1005, 1006 to 1007, 1008 to 1009, 1010 to 1011, 1012 to 1013, 1014 to 1015, 1016 to 1017, 1018 to 1019, 1020 to 1021, 1022 to 1023, 1024 to 1025, 1026 to 1027, 1028 to 1029, 1030 to 1031, 1032 to 1033, 1034 to 1035, 1036 to 1037, 1038 to 1039, 1040 to 1041, 1042 to 1043, 1044 to 1045, 1046 to 1047, 1048 to 1049, 1050 to 1051, 1052 to 1053, 1054 to 1055, 1056 to 1057, 1058 to 1059, 1060 to 1061, 1062 to 1063, 1064 to 1065, 1066 to 1067, 1068 to 1069, 1070 to 1071, 1072 to 1073, 1074 to 1075, 1076 to 1077, 1078 to 1079, 1080 to 1081, 1082 to 1083, 1084 to 1085, 1086 to 1087, 1088 to 1089, 1090 to 1091, 1092 to 1093, 1094 to 1095, 1096 to 1097, 1098 to 1099, 1100 to 1101, 1102 to 1103, 1104 to 1105, 1106 to 1107, 1108 to 1109, 1110 to 1111, 1112 to 1113, 1114 to 1115, 1116 to 1117, 1118 to 1119, 1120 to 1121, 1122 to 1123, 1124 to 1125, 1126 to 1127, 1128 to 1129, 1130 to 1131, 1132 to 1133, 1134 to 1135, 1136 to 1137, 1138 to 1139, 1140 to 1141, 1142 to 1143, 1144 to 1145, 1146 to 1147, 1148 to 1149, 1150 to 1151, 1152 to 1153, 1154 to 1155, 1156 to 1157, 1158 to 1159, 1160 to 1161, 1162 to 1163, 1164 to 1165, 1166 to 1167, 1168 to 1169, 1170 to 1171, 1172 to 1173, 1174 to 1175, 1176 to 1177, 1178 to 1179, 1180 to 1181, 1182 to 1183, 1184 to 1185, 1186 to 1187, 1188 to 1189, 1190 to 1191, 1192 to 1193, 1194 to 1195, 1196 to 1197, 1198 to 1199, 1200 to 1201, 1202 to 1203, 1204 to 1205, 1206 to 1207, 1208 to 1209, 1210 to 1211, 1212 to 1213, 1214 to 1215, 1216 to 1217, 1218 to 1219, 1220 to 1221, 1222 to 1223, 1224 to 1225, 1226 to 1227, 1228 to 1229, 1230 to 1231, 1232 to 1233, 1234 to 1235, 1236 to 1237, 1238 to 1239, 1240 to 1241, 1242 to 1243, 1244 to 1245, 1246 to 1247, 1248 to 1249, 1250 to 1251, 1252 to 1253, 1254 to 1255, 1256 to 1257, 1258 to 1259, 1260 to 1261, 1262 to 1263, 1264 to 1265, 1266 to 1267, 1268 to 1269, 1270 to 1271, 1272 to 1273, 1274 to 1275, 1276 to 1277, 1278 to 1279, 1280 to 1281, 1282 to 1283, 1284 to 1285, 1286 to 1287, 1288 to 1289, 1290 to 1291, 1292 to 1293, 1294 to 1295, 1296 to 1297, 1298 to 1299, 1300 to 1301, 1302 to 1303, 1304 to 1305, 1306 to 1307, 1308 to 1309, 1310 to 1311, 1312 to 1313, 1314 to 1315, 1316 to 1317, 1318 to 1319, 1320 to 1321, 1322 to 1323, 1324 to 1325, 1326 to 1327, 1328 to 1329, 1330 to 1331, 1332 to 1333, 1334 to 1335, 1336 to 1337, 1338 to 1339, 1340 to 1341, 1342 to 1343, 1344 to 1345, 1346 to 1347, 1348 to 1349, 1350 to 1351, 1352 to 1353, 1354 to 1355, 1356 to 1357, 1358 to 1359, 1360 to 1361, 1362 to 1363, 1364 to 1365, 1366 to 1367, 1368 to 1369, 1370 to 1371, 1372 to 1373, 1374 to 1375, 1376 to 1377, 1378 to 1379, 1380 to 1381, 1382 to 1383, 1384 to 1385, 1386 to 1387, 1388 to 1389, 1390 to 1391, 1392 to 1393, 1394 to 1395, 1396 to 1397, 1398 to 1399, 1400 to 1401, 1402 to 1403, 1404 to 1405, 1406 to 1407, 1408 to 1409, 1410 to 1411, 1412 to 1413, 1414 to 1415, 1416 to 1417, 1418 to 1419, 1420 to 1421, 1422 to 1423, 1424 to 1425, 1426 to 1427, 1428 to 1429, 1430 to 1431, 1432 to 1433, 1434 to 1435, 1436 to 1437, 1438 to 1439, 1440 to 1441, 1442 to 1443, 1444 to 1445, 1446 to 1447, 1448 to 1449, 1450 to 1451, 1452 to 1453, 1454 to 1455, 1456 to 1457, 1458 to 1459, 1460 to 1461, 1462 to 1463, 1464 to 1465, 1466 to 1467, 1468 to 1469, 1470 to 1471, 1472 to 1473, 1474 to 1475, 1476 to 1477, 1478 to 1479, 1480 to 1481, 1482 to 1483, 1484 to 1485, 1486 to 1487, 1488 to 1489, 1490 to 1491, 1492 to 1493, 1494 to 1495, 1496 to 1497, 1498 to 1499, 1500 to 1501, 1502 to 1503, 1504 to 1505, 1506 to 1507, 1508 to 1509, 1510 to 1511, 1512 to 1513, 1514 to 1515, 1516 to 1517, 1518 to 1519, 1520 to 1521, 1522 to 1523, 1524 to 1525, 1526 to 1527, 1528 to 1529, 1530 to 1531, 1532 to 1533, 1534 to 1535, 1536 to 1537, 1538 to 1539, 1540 to 1541, 1542 to 1543, 1544 to 1545, 1546 to 1547, 1548 to 1549, 1550 to 1551, 1552 to 1553, 1554 to 1555, 1556 to 1557, 1558 to 1559, 1560 to 1561, 1562 to 1563, 1564 to 1565, 1566 to 1567, 1568 to 1569, 1570 to 1571, 1572 to 1573, 1574 to 1575, 1576 to 1577, 1578 to 1579, 1580 to 1581, 1582 to 1583, 1584 to 1585, 1586 to 1587, 1588 to 1589, 1590 to 1591, 1592 to 1593, 1594 to 1595, 1596 to 1597, 1598 to 1599, 1600 to 1601, 1602 to 1603, 1604 to 1605, 1606 to 1607, 1608 to 1609, 1610 to 1611, 1612 to 1613, 1614 to 1615, 1616 to 1617, 1618 to 1619, 1620 to 1621, 1622 to 1623, 1624 to 1625, 1626 to 1627, 1628 to 1629, 1630 to 1631, 1632 to 1633, 1634 to 1635, 1636 to 1637, 1638 to 1639, 1640 to 1641, 1642 to 1643, 1644 to 1645, 1646 to 1647, 1648 to 1649, 1650 to 1651, 1652 to 1653, 1654 to 1655, 1656 to 1657, 1658 to 1659, 1660 to 1661, 1662 to 1663, 1664 to 1665, 1666 to 1667, 1668 to 1669, 1670 to 1671, 1672 to 1673, 1674 to 1675, 1676 to 1677, 1678 to 1679, 1680 to 1681, 1682 to 1683, 1684 to 1685, 1686 to 1687, 1688 to 1689, 1690 to 1691, 1692 to 1693, 1694 to 1695, 1696 to 1697, 1698 to 1699, 1700 to 1701, 1702 to 1703, 1704 to 1705, 1706 to 1707, 1708 to 1709, 1710 to 1711, 1712 to 1713, 1714 to 1715, 1716 to 1717, 1718 to 1719, 1720 to 1721, 1722 to 1723, 1724 to 1725, 1726 to 1727, 1728 to 1729, 1730 to 1731, 1732 to 1733, 1734 to 1735, 1736 to 1737, 1738 to 1739, 1740 to 1741, 1742 to 1743, 1744 to 1745, 1746 to 1747, 1748 to 1749, 1750 to 1751, 1752 to 1753, 1754 to 1755, 1756 to 1757, 1758 to 1759, 1760 to 1761, 1762 to 1763, 1764 to 1765, 1766 to 1767, 1768 to 1769, 1770 to 1771, 1772 to 1773, 1774 to 1775, 1776 to 1777, 1778 to 1779, 1780 to



continued. He said the Government had failed in none of its engagements, nor was there any contradiction between their acts and the record. No important event occurred making necessary the early convoking of Parliament. The French were the masters of three-fourths of the Red River delta, and the enemy occupied but two important places, from which the reinforcements would dislodge them. All the documents necessary had been published and those not published in the Yellow Book only showed the inconsistencies of China's policy more clearly. China never really sought a serious compromise, but simply wanted to gain time, while France had sincerely endeavored to arrive at an agreement without accepting a humiliating capitulation. China had never recognized the Bourée treaty, and no understanding between France and China had been effected thereon. It was evident that China sought to expel the French from Tonquin. The Chinese at length decided to formulate propositions demanding the recognition of their suzerainty and the evacuation of the places occupied by the French, but did not attempt to discuss the rights conferred on France by her treaties with Annam. They simply ignored those rights, declared Tonquin to be their property, and demanded that the French should retire, promising to concede to France a position similar to that which she now occupies in certain parts of China. France sent a reply, stating what she considered a possible basis of agreement. The Cabinet, he said, still considered the Bourée treaty inadmissible, but the constitution of a neutral zone between Tonquin and China would create a situation advantageous to France. To sum up, China demanded a reversion to the state of things which existed prior to the year 1873. France, he declared, would proceed firmly and rapidly to work for an advance. The negotiations with China, he added, have been only interrupted. Let events speak for themselves. Perhaps the time will come when China will be happy to find still ready to consider arrangements compatible with France's interests and honor. France has never departed from firmness and moderation. The force of circumstances has rendered her the representative of the interests of all Europe in the East. M. Challemeil-Lacour concluded by declaring that the Chamber had to express confidence not in the Government but in itself, for, added he, the policy of the Cabinet had been endorsed by the Legislature.

After M. Challemeil-Lacour's address, M. Perrin spoke. He reproached the Government for not having fulfilled its promises, and characterized the Tonquin affair as a mere adventure. Frenchmen, he said, were not afraid of war with China, but the necessity thereof must first be shown. He thought it better to penetrate China by trade than by arms. Twenty thousand men were required in Tonquin, and it would be imprudent to spare so many Frenchmen in the present situation of affairs in Europe.

It is stated that the French Government, in view of the warlike attitude of China, will ask the Chamber for a much larger credit for the expenses of the expedition in Tonquin than originally intended. Even should China only remain on the defensive, larger reinforcements of troops will be required in Tonquin. The Government does not expect defeat in the Chamber on its Tonquin policy.

The *Figaro* publishes the report that the Governor of the Chinese province of Yunnan, with 14,000 troops, has received orders to enter Tonquin and occupy Cao Ban, 130 miles north of Hanoi, the French head-quarters.

On the 5th of December, M. Clemenceau (Radical) resumed the debate upon the interpretation of the Government's Tonquin policy. He said the opponents of the Tonquin expedition renounced their opposition thereto after the death of Captain Rivière. He charged the Government with publishing incomplete documents and severely criticized it for stating in July last that the French force in Tonquin was sufficient to meet all exigencies, when the contrary was now admitted. He said at first the question was the establishment of a protectorate over Tonquin, but now it was the question of a protectorate over Annam. The French force at Hanoi, he said, had been committed to operations without consultation by the Government with the Chamber.

The Premier, M. Ferry, in reply to M. Clemenceau, admitted that the interests of the Cabinet were a secondary matter compared with the interests of the country. The Government, he declared, had not failed in their engagements. They had carried the practice of moderation and prudence to its furthest limits. There existed no grounds of separation between the Tonquin and Tunisian questions. The day was not far distant when French statesmen would cease to be violently condemned for increasing their country's domination in the Mediterranean. The Tonquin question was not a personal affair of France, as the second maritime power of the world, had special duties to perform. It was the duty of the Government to prepare fresh ground for the activity of future generations. All working nations were marking out for themselves a part of the unexplored regions of the world. Why should not France draw near to China, which contains 400,000,000 consumers?

Regarding military matters in Tonquin, the Premier said that operations had been confined within the limits indicated by the Government, and not even the river delta had been completely occupied. The capture of Hue had been brought about by the death of King Tadeuc. An unlooked for opportunity presented itself and had to be seized. If the Government had waited to summon the Chambers, the propitious moment would have been lost. The treaty of 1874 gave France the right of a protectorate over Annam, and the Tonquin treaty made no distinction between Annam and Tonquin. The treaty of Hue did not change the treaty of 1874, but defined the conditions of the protectorate. The Government had assumed the responsibility for despatching reinforcements to Tonquin because the assembling of the Chambers before the untimely would have been productive of much difficulty in negotiations with China. The Government had carried out the exercise of patience and moderation as far as possible. The Bourée treaty, which has never been ratified by China, partook merely of the character of a rough draft submitted for the approval of France. No agreement had been reached regarding the determination of disputed territory. M. Bourée had shown more good-will than clear-headedness in his negotiations. They never conceded China's claim to suzerainty over Annam. There was no rupture of diplomatic relations between China and France.

Continuing M. Ferry said: "We have no ambassador to China, but we have an agent. We have just received a despatch in which M. Tricou announces that Li Hung Chang insists upon his remaining in China. Li Hung Chang is very much perturbed, and emphatically disavows Marquis Tseng's policy. Chinese affairs are not like those of Europe. China protests without breaking diplomatic relations. For example, she has protested annually for 400 years against the occupation of Macao by the Portuguese. China has no interest in participating events, and only recognizes them when they are accomplished. She will be more conciliatory when we have captured Sontay and Bacinh. Chinese statesmen firmly repudiate all connection with the Black Flags. The French Government does not believe that China will declare war, nor have we any intention of doing

so. We are desirous of firmly establishing ourselves in the Red River delta by gaining possession of Sontay and Bacinh. With that object achieved, nobody will be able to drive us out. This prudent policy will lead to a settlement of the Tonquin affair. Our African empire, for long years subject to constant discussion, is today one of the glories of France. The means to avoid war is to show that we have no fear." The order of the day, expressing confidence in the firmness and prudence of the Government, was finally adopted by a vote of 339 to 160. It is rumored that, owing to the Ministerial statements regarding the Tonquin negotiations and the adoption of a vote of confidence in the Government in the Chamber of Deputies, the Marquis Tseng will leave Paris.

The Chinese Legation utterly disavows M. Ferry's assertion that Li Hung Chang disavows the Marquis Tseng's policy.

PARIS, November 31st. It is reported that the Black Flags occupy Sontay and that the Chinese possess Bacinh. If, therefore, the French attack the latter place, war with China will be inevitable. The Marquis Tseng intimated to-day that M. Tricou's telegram, which was very opportune for the French Government, was the result of a suggestion telegraphed from Paris. "A disavowal such as M. Tricou mentions," he said, "was impossible. I merely fulfilled instructions emanating from the same Government which directs Li Hung Chang, who is related to me, and who, furthermore, always held opinions similar to myself. He was always my good friend."

Many papers here doubt the reliability of M. Tricou's despatch. General Millet succeeds General Boute as commander of the troops in Tonquin. He will act in concert with Admiral Courbet and Commissioner Harmand. It is rumored, however, that the latter will soon return to France.

MASSILLON, November 1st. Great activity prevails in the arsenals at Toulon. Fresh transports have been ordered to be put in readiness for use. In case of war with China the Fifteenth Army Corps will probably be selected for the service.

LONDON, November 1st. The *Daily Telegraph* says it is enabled to state that the view of the Chinese Embassy is that Wednesday's vote in the French Chamber expressing confidence in the Ministry is the first step toward war, and if M. Ferry asks for a grant of money to despatch reinforcements to Tonquin, China will certainly enter Tonquin forthwith.

A correspondent at Paris says: M. Challemeil-Lacour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned because he publicly intimated his belief that a foreign Power, namely England, had been urging China to resist France. M. Paul Bert will take the Ministry of Instruction, in place of M. Ferry.

**CHINA'S PROPOSITION TO FRANCE.**

We have at last, observes an American contemporary, what seems to be a trustworthy as well as definite statement of the terms offered by Peking Government as a basis of agreement with France. It is scarcely possible that the French Cabinet will accept the arrangement proposed, for it would settle nothing and lead to interminable complications between the French and the Chinese in Tonquin. The present Ministers will have to obtain much more substantial concessions than these if they hope to persuade the Chamber of Deputies to condone the blunder committed in rejecting the Bourée treaty.

According to the *Paris Times*, there is no objection to the annexation by France of the inland and southern provinces of Annam and of the three coast strips, together with so much of Tonquin as lies west and south of the Red River, provided China is permitted to annex the remainder of Tonquin. The language is vague, but we presume it to mean that the extreme western part of the Red River is designated by the Marquis Tseng as the boundary between the French and Chinese possessions. By this subdivision, the Peking Government would get the whole of the Song-koi delta, and having complete control of the Red River, would be at liberty to choose the time and method of carrying out its promise to open that waterway to foreign commerce. The region which, after a long interval of semi-independence, would thus be once more incorporated with the Middle Kingdom, is the most fertile and populous part of Farther India, and the only part which could become a formidable competitor of British India in the production of rice and opium for Chinese consumption. On the other hand, the inland provinces of Annam, which are still imperfectly civilized, would be a burden rather than a benefit to France, while what is left of the southern provinces and the Hue coast strip on the east, would at best prove of little more value than the districts already included in the Saigon colony. Now, it has long been recognized by the French colonial authorities that the Saigon establishment is a failure, and a commercial point of view, and that the sole means of rendering it profitable is to seek accessions of territory in the north-east of Annam, where the geographical and agricultural conditions are more favorable. The conquest of the Tonquin delta and the control of the Red River might have happily solved a problem which has hitherto proved intractable; they might have revolutionized the position of the French in Farther India; but if the result of the present expedition shall be to surrender both of these advantages to China, the French would perhaps do wisely to abandon altogether the hope of creating a colonial empire in the East.

The center memorandum submitted by Minister Ferry is said to demand for France possession of the whole delta, the exclusive control of navigation, and a portion of the left bank of the Red River. Here again the language of the telegram is not sufficiently explicit, for it would make a material difference whether in the land claimed on the left bank M. Ferry had in view the extreme eastern fork of the Song-koi, or, in addition to that branch, the main stream itself above the point of bifurcation. In the latter case, the French would actually call upon the Peking Government to relinquish everything for which it has strenuously contended, and in either event he demands nearly the whole of the rich rice country which, for two thousand years, has sustained the Middle Kingdom to look upon Tonquin as a precious acquisition.

If, as seems most probable, some middle ground between the two propositions is made the basis of a treaty, and in pursuance of such a compromise the Song-koi lowlands should be pretty evenly divided between the French and the Chinese, it is plain enough that disputes about boundaries and river rights would be incessant, and France would need to keep near as large a military force in Tonquin as if she were actually at war. In such circumstances, there would be little opportunity of pressing the commercial development of the new colony and fulfilling the dream of ousting the rice growers of Bengal and Burma from the markets of Canton. How much better it would have been for France had M. Challemeil-Lacour not made the mistake which he has leaped, it seems to us, of repudiating the compact which M. Bourée procured for him, and by which, in consideration of a nominal recognition of Chinese suzerainty and the formation of a narrow neutral zone on the northern border, he could have secured undisputed possession of the whole of Tonquin.

## Today's Advertisements.

**THE LOFTUS TROUPE.**  
DAVIS & D'ANGELIS, LESSEES.  
**THIS EVENING,**  
(THURSDAY, THE 6TH DECEMBER.)  
"THE CRIMSON SCARF"  
Messrs. FARNIE & LEGOUX.

**CAST.**  
Carnarino, (a Venetian Noble, Member of the Council of Ten and Procurator in the Secret Council of Three Sassafraaso, (a Venetian Citizen, Admirer and Translator of Seneca) Ernesto, (Carnarino's Son)..... Mr. JAS. MAAS.  
Macco, (Carnarino's Steward)..... Mr. JEFF. D'ANGELIS.  
Scribenlo, (Secretary of the Council)..... Mr. F. W. OAKLAND.  
Blanca, (Sassafraaso's Daughter)..... Mr. C. J. BARBER.  
Tessa, (her Waiting Maid)..... Miss MINNIE NORDT.  
LOFTUS, CITIZENS, SHIRRI, &c., &c.

**TIME:** Decadence of the Venetian Republic.  
**SCENE:** Interior of the Public Room in the House of Sassafraaso.—On the Grand Canal, Venice.

To be followed by  
THE CELEBRATED COMIC OPERA,  
"TRIAL BY JURY,"  
BY  
Messrs. GILBERT AND SULLIVAN

**CAST.**  
The Learned Judge..... Mr. C. J. BARBER.  
Counsel for the Plaintiff..... Mr. JAS. MAAS.  
The Associate Judge..... Mr. W. R. ALLEN.  
Counsel for the Defendant..... Mr. B. O'BRIEN.  
The Defendant..... Mr. F. W. OAKLAND.  
Foreman of the Jury..... GENTLEMEN AMATEUR.  
Usher..... Mr. JEFF. D'ANGELIS.  
The Plaintiff..... Miss VICTORIA LOF.  
Bridesmaid..... Miss MINNIE NORDT.  
Bridemaids..... Miss FLORENCE CONNIFEE.  
Bridemaids..... Miss DOLLY LOFTUS.  
Bridemaids..... Miss MYRA SYMONDS.  
GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY, COURT LOUNGERS, POLICEMEN AND OTHERS.

NEW SCENERY, BY  
MR. C. J. BARBER.

**ELEGANT COSTUMES.**  
Instrumental Music under the direction of  
"PROP. BLAKENEY."

**SATURDAY, the 8th DECEMBER.**  
"QUEEN'S EVIDENCE."

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Agents.  
J. CHAS. DAVIS,  
Manager,  
BARTLEY O'BRIEN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [899]

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
**NOTICE.**

**CONSIGNEES OF Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF TOKIO,"**  
the above Steamer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
F. E. FOSTER, Agent.  
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [1]

**WILLIAM DOLAN,**  
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,  
23, PRAYA CENTRAL.

**COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.**  
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [909]

**MRS. P. SMITH'S**  
PRIVATE Tiffin Rooms,  
Nos. 8 and 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.  
**ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOARD and LODGING** can be made by applying on the Premises.  
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [910]

**FOR SALE.**  
A FULL SIZED AMERICAN SIX POCKET BILLIARD TABLE, in splendid condition, which can also be used as a *carom* Table, with full set of Pyramid and Pool Balls, Cues, Racks, Scoring Board, Gas Fittings, &c., &c., Complete.  
For Particulars of Price, &c., apply to  
Office of this Paper.  
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [911]

**P. F. DAVEN,**  
No. 4, LYNCHBURST TERRACE, HONGKONG.  
**MISCELLANEOUS STOREKEEPER.**  
HAS always on hand a large assortment of Wines, Liquors, American Tobacco, Canned Food, and Useful and Ornamental Articles. Also just received Christmas Cakes and Plum Puddings, Hams, Genoa Hens, and a variety of other useful articles, &c., &c., &c. Above all, Good and Cheap.  
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [912]

**A. H. YON,**  
FRO, WING HING STREET.  
**SHIPS' COMMODORE & STEVEDORE.**  
BALLAST AND WATER SUPPLIES.  
**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA.**  
KEEPS on Hand, and for Sale, a good assortment of Oilman's Stores and Coal of all kinds. Ships supplied at the shortest notice with all kinds of Ballast and Fresh Provisions at moderate charges.  
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [913]

## Today's Advertisements.

**VICTORIA REGATTA.**  
TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING.  
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.  
14TH AND 15TH DECEMBER, 1883.

**PATRON:**  
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, G.C.M.G.  
**VICE-PATRON:**  
HIS EXCELLENCY VICE-ADMIRAL WILLES, C.B., R.N.  
**HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL SARGENT, C.B.**  
THE HON. SIR GEORGE PHILLIPPO, KNT.  
COMMODORE W. H. CUMING, R.N.  
THE HON. W. H. MARSH, C.M.G.

**STEWARDS:**  
Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, Colored WALKER, R.E.  
C. VINCENT SMITH, Esq., H.C. THOMSETT, Esq.,  
A. McIVER, Esq., R.N.  
H. E. WOODHOUSE, Esq., Capt. R. E. TRACY, R.N.  
D. GILLIES, Esq., Lieut. Col. H. D. HOBSON,  
W. REINERS, Esq., "The Buffs."

**COMMITTEE:**  
T. JACKSON, Esq., Chairman.  
E. L. WOODING, Esq., B. F. HOLME, Esq.,  
W. H. F. DABRY, Esq., "The Buffs."  
A. P. McEWEEN, Esq., Lieut. BALISTON, R.N.  
R. K. LEIGH, Esq., H. J. H. TRIPP, Esq.,  
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Esq.,  
Hon. Secretary.  
H. R. COOMBS, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

**JUDGES:**  
J. P. McEWEEN, Esq., R.N.  
R. K. LEIGH, Esq.  
**UMPIRES AND STARTERS:**  
ROWING..... (A. P. McEWEEN, Esq.,  
E. L. WOODING, Esq.,  
YACHTS..... H. J. H. TRIPP, Esq.,  
OPEN SAILING BOATS..... E. BURNIE, Esq.,  
JUDGE OF SAILING RACES:  
Lieut. BALISTON, R.N.

**FIRST DAY,**  
FRIDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1883.  
1ST RACE.—1 P.M.  
"JUNIOR SCULLS." For Single Pair Sculling.  
Boat, Entrance, \$5. Distance, One Mile.  
Price, "Brokers' Cup." Open to any one who has never won a Sculling Race in China or Japan.

2ND RACE.—1.30 P.M.  
FOR GIGS pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15. Second, \$5. Outrigged Boats excluded.

3RD RACE.—2 P.M.  
THE "CHAIRMAN'S CUP." For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One-mile-and-a-half. Entrance, \$10.  
4TH RACE.—2.30 P.M.  
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S GIGS AND WHALERS. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time allowed for Oars, 8 seconds per Oar.

5TH RACE.—3 P.M.  
"GERMAN CUP." To be rowed in Canton Four-Oared Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10.  
6TH RACE.—3.30 P.M.  
FOR HOUSE BOATS and GIGS PULLED BY CHINESE. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time allowed for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

7TH RACE.—4 P.M.  
"WELSH CUP." For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$5.  
8TH RACE.—4.30 P.M.  
FOR MERCHANT VESSELS' GIGS. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

9TH RACE.—5 P.M.  
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S BOATS, any rig. Entrance, \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.  
10TH RACE.—5.30 P.M.  
FOR SAILING SHIPS' BOATS only. Entrance, \$2. First Prize, \$10; Second, \$5.  
YACHT RACE.  
FOR YACHTS OVER 10 TONS. Entrance, \$5. Time for tacking. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

**SECOND DAY,**  
SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1883.  
1ST RACE.—1 P.M.  
FOR GIGS pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Winner of Second Race on first day, and Outrigged Boats excluded.

2ND RACE.—1.30 P.M.  
"CHAIRMAN'S CUP." For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10.  
3RD RACE.—2 P.M.  
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S GIGS. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. No time allowed for Oars.

4TH RACE.—2.30 P.M.  
FOR HOUSE BOATS and GIGS PULLED BY CHINESE. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for tacking. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

5TH RACE.—3 P.M.  
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S BOATS, any rig. Entrance, \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.  
6TH RACE.—3.30 P.M.  
FOR SAILING SHIPS' BOATS only. Entrance, \$2. First Prize, \$10; Second, \$5.  
YACHT RACE.  
FOR YACHTS OVER 10 TONS. Entrance, \$5. Time for tacking. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

## Intimations.

**F. VINCENOT**  
HAS FOR SALE.  
FENARD'S BUTTER.  
DUTCH CHEESE.  
SAUCISSON DE LYONS.  
PURE OLIVE OIL.  
JAMS AND JELLIES.  
SECRESTAL BITTERS.  
ANGOSTURA-BITTERS.  
AMER. PICON BITTERS.  
FRENCH CIGARS (Petits Bordeaux).  
JOB CIGARETTE PAPER.  
ABADIE CIGARETTE PAPER.  
EAU DE FLEURS D'ORANGERS.  
EXTRAIT D'EUCALYPTINTE.  
ANCHOVIES in Salt.  
TOMATO SAUCE.  
FRENCH BEER (Velten's).  
TUNNY FISH in Oil.  
MORTADELLE in Tins.  
A.B.C. WATERS for Sours.  
ASPARAGUS in Tins.  
SARDINES in Oil; Petits Dejeuner.  
CRISTALIZED FRUIT.  
ESSENCE OF MOKA COFFEE.  
NEW SAUER KRAUT.  
FRESH HONEY in Bottles.

F. VINCENOT, No. 24, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [772]

## J. ULLMANN & CO.

42, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
ARE NOW SHEWING EX S.S. "IRRAQUADDY" AND S.S. "GLENEAGLES."  
FIRE-PROOF AND COMBINATION SAFES.  
STEEL JEWEL BOXES, TELESCOPES,  
MARINE AND FIELD GLASSES, BEST MEERSCHAUM  
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
LEATHER BAGS, FOUL LINEN BAGS, &c.  
PARIS MADE GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.  
**N E W T O Y S**  
IN GREAT VARIETY.  
A SPECIALITY FOR THE XMAS SEASON.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT PRICES MODERATE.

**ALWAYS ON HAND**  
A Large Assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS of all kinds, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., &c., &c.  
THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.  
J. ULLMANN & CO.  
42, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1883. [849]

## Today's Advertisements.

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**  
PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
PROPRIETORS, DORABJEE & HING KEE,  
LATE LESSEES OF THE  
HONGKONG HOTEL.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated on the PRAYA CENTRAL in the centre of the principal business localities, commands a magnificent view of the Harbour and Surrounding Scenery. From its detached position, perfect ventilation has been secured, and the whole of the Rooms, being COMMODIOUS, FURNISHED with every requisite and comfort, afford most desirable accommodation. The BAR, BILLIARD ROOM, and DINING ROOMS, are fitted up in a Superior manner, and are all under European Supervision and Management.

THE TABLE D'HOTE is supplied with every delicacy of the Season, and most satisfactory attendance. WINES and LIQUORS of the Best Qualities and Brands only are supplied. Arrangements for BALLS, BANQUETS, DINNERS and PICNICS, made on the most reasonable terms. The long and almost exclusive experience of the Proprietors, and the excellent reputation they have gained, are a sufficient guarantee that satisfaction will be given in this branch.

With every facility for making suitable arrangements at Reasonable Prices, either for permanent or weekly BOARDERS, the Proprietors confidently appeal to the community of Hongkong for a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed on them during the past eleven years.

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**  
22, Praya Central, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 20th November, 1883. [868]

## Intimations.

**MR. MOORE** begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap roots, the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash, as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair. Mr. Moore has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

**FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & CO.,**  
VARIETY STORE,  
Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [589]

**HONGKONG TIMBER YARD WANCHAI.**  
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
L. MALLORY, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1883. [501]

**WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.**  
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.  
Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.  
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.  
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

## Intimations.

**ROYAL YORK HOTEL,**  
OLD STYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.  
THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climate. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment.  
—A. HOADLY, Proprietor.  
[503]

**"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"**  
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort.  
[502]

**J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.**  
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS,  
MERCHANT NAVY,  
NAVY BOILED,  
LONG FLAX,  
CROWN.  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
15th June, 1881. [469]

**D. K. GRIFFITH.**  
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.  
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,  
(Opposite the City Hall).  
Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTNEY,  
SODA WATER FACTORY  
is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and dispatch.  
SUPERIOR QUALITY  
SUGAR ANT EED.  
Consumers are invited to try these carefully Manufactured  
SPARKLING WATERS.  
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.  
All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,  
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [279]

**HONGKONG HOTEL.**  
**HAIR DRESSING SALOON.**  
MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.  
He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.  
HAIR CUTTING  
SHAMPOOING ..... 25 Cents.  
SHAVING ..... 25  
TRIMMING BEARDS ..... 25

**LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.**  
MR. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at their Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.  
MR. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Finaud who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing; taken at the following prices:  
EVERY DAY ..... \$4.00 Per Month.  
EVERY OTHER DAY ..... \$3.00  
TWICE A WEEK ..... \$2.00  
MR. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.  
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET.  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [418]



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERSOF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERSOF  
AERATED WATER.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1883.

An impression appears to have got abroad in some quarters that the daily share reports in our columns are the inspired utterances of a certain well-known share-broker in the colony. As this entirely baseless rumour might possibly mislead the unthinking public, we deem it desirable to give it a most decided and unequivocal denial. Although we are indebted to the courtesy of several of the leading sharebrokers for valuable statistics and information regarding actual transfers of shares, as of necessity must be the case to make our reports reliable, the Editor of the *Telegraph* is alone responsible for the comments made on the various stocks, and these comments are invariably based on personal knowledge of what is going on in the market and elsewhere. No one outside the *perimeter* of our own staff has the *entire* to our columns, excepting through the legitimate channel of properly authenticated correspondence, and as the writer of our share reports has neither bought, sold, nor had the slightest personal interest in shares for years, whatever may, from time to time be published regarding share business may be safely accepted as *bona fide* and thoroughly reliable, so far as it goes. We make no pretence of directing or controlling the share market in one way or another, nor have we any object to attain by so doing. Neither do we claim any special knowledge of probable movements in the various stocks on the market. Our opinions, whatever they may be worth, always fairly and impartially given, are based as accurately as our judgment will allow on matters of fact and probability within our own ken, and are only published with one object, namely, for the information of the public. This is all our readers can expect, as it is certainly not the province of a writer on commercial subjects for a public newspaper to assume the *role* of tipster. That our expressions of opinion on stocks and shares are at times of considerable value, we have every reason for believing, and it could hardly be otherwise, considering the sources of information of the most reliable character on most local subjects at our disposal. However, it is decidedly not our province to indulge in vaticinations, as to the probable rise or fall of stocks on the market, and although we may occasionally, in stating matters of fact, supplement the record of purchases and sales by drawing deductions from the business done and the tone of the market, we would have it thoroughly understood that in so doing we decline the faintest shadow of responsibility. We merely tell what we know and say what we think, leaving those interested in share business to draw their own inferences. And yet we have some responsibility in dealing with stock exchange matters. What that responsibility amounts to we will endeavour to make clear in the course of a few days, when our researches into certain very shady transactions, at present the subject of general comment throughout the commercial circles of the colony, have been satisfactorily completed.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A RICKSHA coolie got six months' hard labor at the Police Court this morning for "anxiously" a pair of fowls, the property of Mrs. Ho Atai, a married lady.

The laying of the submarine telegraph cable between Japan and Korea was successfully completed on November 23rd, and the line will no doubt be opened for traffic very shortly.

A THEATRICAL performance will be given in the Club Germania, under the auspices of the Committee of that popular institution, on the evening of Saturday the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock.

MESSRS. HEURMANN, HERBST & Co. are first in the field with the calendars for 1884. The one forwarded to us this afternoon is excellently got up, contains a vast fund of entertaining and useful information, and will be invaluable in the office.

THE P.M.S.S. Co's steamer *City of Tokio*, which was advertised to leave here on the 15th instant for Yokohama and San Francisco, will be despatched for the above ports on the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., instead of as previously announced.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the performance to be given this evening by the Loftus Troupe, in the Theatre Royal, City Hall. "The Crimson Scarf" and Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury" form the bill of fare, and should attract a large audience.

A COOLIE named Li Ayau, who has already served one sentence of twelve, and two of six months for larceny and attempted larceny, was collared this morning while making tracks after snatching a pair of gold earrings, worth \$18, from the auricular organs of a Chinawoman named Wan Chin Ho. Mr. Wodehouse committed Li for trial at the Supreme Court.

At a Regular Lodge of Zealand, No. 525, held last evening, the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year:

W.M. .... Bro. F. W. HEURMANN.  
Treasurer .... E. HERBST.  
Tyler .... J. CRIMBLE.

We understand that the members of Zealand Lodge have decided to give a banquet in celebration of St. John's Day.

A YEAR's hard labor was served out to another coolie at the Police Court this morning for snatching a pair of silver earrings from the person of a married Chinese lady. Earning snatching, notwithstanding the severe sentences passed on conviction, seems to become more and more rampant every day, and would appear to have assumed the form of a mania in the colony. A board of medical officers should be appointed to investigate the singular phenomenon and devise measures for the eradication of the disease before it becomes epidemic.

THE following vessels have been chartered in. Amoy during the past fortnight:—*Fallure*, 19,000 peculs, hence to Singapore and Penang and back via Hongkong and Swatow, \$7,000; *Argos*, 7,000 peculs, hence to Bangkok, 7 day days, \$3,355; *Kolga*, 9,000 peculs, Chefoo to Amoy, 20 day days, 10 cents per pecul; *Waller Stegried*, 10,500 peculs, Kobe to Amoy, 21 day days, 14 cents per pecul; *Assam*, 5,800 peculs, Fochow to Taiwan, 23 day days, \$600; and Keelung to Amoy, 12 day days, \$435; *Occident*, 6,000 peculs, Keelung to Amoy, 15 day days, \$435.

SAYS the *San Francisco Chronicle*—If the cable despatch of the death of De Brazza, the French explorer, be correct, then Stanley will have a free field on the Congo. The Frenchman, more than any other of his race in modern times, has the genius for colonizing in savage Africa. He has done a great deal of hard work in opening up the Congo to trade, and he has been backed by the money and prestige of his Government. Aided in equal measure, we are confident that Stanley would have surpassed him in achievement, but then the hero of the Livingstone search is a born explorer, the one man in ten thousand who is gifted with the power of overcoming the physical obstacles and the no less aggravating difficulties which arise from the suspicion and cupidity of the natives.

A WELL-known local cricketer sends us an amusing anecdote *in re* the allusions we made in yesterday's editorial to bullying barristers, which came under his own personal observation a few years ago. A celebrated barrister and noted professional bully was engaged in a case and had under examination a private in the regiment to which our correspondent belonged. As the witness did not reply quite to the learned gentleman's liking, he was subjected to the usual dose of abusive brow-beating and bullying. At last the learned counsel lost patience and sarcastically asked the question—"Do you understand English, Sir, or do you not?" The reply was a staggerer. Witness looked defiantly into his tormentor's face, and responded—"Yes I do, but not as you *chucks* it out." Roars of laughter in court and complete collapse of the learned barrister.

CHAN AKWAI, an unemployed Celestial, was observed this morning by Chinese constable 398, picking the pocket of a passenger on board the *City of Tokio*, from which he would appear to have abstracted a ten-center. Failing to find security in the small sum of five Mexicanos to be well-conducted for six weeks, Chan was sent up for that period. The same junking spotted a Chinese lad, 13 years old, introducing his digits into another passenger's purse on board, and taking out something. The youngster then ran into a cargo boat alongside, from which he jumped into another boat. Three other fellows, a lad of fourteen years, and two older Chinese, who had been watching operations, immediately followed the pickpocket into the boat thinking he had secured rich spoil. The four then transferred their carcasses to a family boat, and pulled off in quick time. The constable's hail from the steamer failing to arrest their hurried flight, that energetic junking got into a sampan, pursued, overhauled the quartette, and arrested them. On the person of the youthful pickpocket he found a certificate dated San Francisco, 24th November 1883, signed by W. H. Thomas, Deputy Collector of Customs, a receipt for \$2 in payment of poll tax in San Francisco, a purse containing a ten-cent piece, and a foreign two-bladed knife. The foregoing facts having been established before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, his Worship ordered the pickpocket, being under the age of 16, to have six strokes of a rattan well laid on the breech, and further to be retired into military confinement for seven days. The other youngster was discharged, the two older fellows being sent to gaol for 2 weeks, in default of finding security to be of exemplary behaviour for that length of time.

"JONES," did your family ever have any interest in the public stocks?—"Why, y-e-a, zur. My grandfather, stood in 'em once about four hours."

A RECTOR in Wales was lately suspended for drunkenness. It subsequently appeared that he had been unjustly treated. He was rector of Llanlyfau-with-Llan-fair-wath-fair-methal, and in a weak moment he tried to pronounce the word within hearing of some of his parishioners.

THE Chinese Consul in New York, speaking on the 3rd ultimo on the probable effect of a war between France and China, is reported to have said—"The trade between China and the United States is very large and likely to be affected by a general war, but the ports of China are so directly connected with foreign interests, that to blockade these ports would be to affect foreign interests to such an extent that the French would hardly dare to attempt it. The principal mail port of China is Hongkong, and to blockade the river to Canton would necessarily cut off Hongkong from foreign intercourse. He did not think the French would be likely to get their country into a quarrel with England and the United States, as well as other nations, by blockading this port, for, by so doing, they would shut out the greater portion of trade. He believed before the war reached such a stage the other nations affected would intervene and put an end to the strife. New York merchants were interested. Before a general war could take place, it would be necessary to give ninety days notice to foreign nations, during which time the United States could get out all the teas and silks required for a year, and although it would cause a rise in teas and silks, no actual scarcity would be felt for that length of time. The United States could also export to China large quantities of American products. It was, however, believed France would hardly dare to close up the Chinese ports, especially Hongkong, and so long as that was kept open American trade would not be seriously interfered with." Surely the Chinese Consul in New York is aware that Hongkong is a British and not a Chinese port, and that a blockade of the Canton river would not "necessarily cut off Hongkong from foreign intercourse." Perhaps in compiling the report the geography of the interviewer got slightly mixed.

We have been requested to state that the religious ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Roman Catholic cathedral at "Glenely" will take place on Saturday next, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Raimondi with all the pomp for which the church to which his lordship belongs is distinguished. The *China Mail*, with its usual stupidity, and presumption in writing about things of which it knows nothing, says in its issue of the 4th inst., that the "clergy of every denomination have also been invited to attend." Were the clever runners of the evening rag, "Gribble" & Co., possessed of even a small grain of "gumption," they must know that the ceremony being a purely religious one, the ecclesiastical authorities of the Roman Catholic Church would never dream of inviting this "clergy of every denomination" to be present, nor is it likely that the latter would respond to the invitation. The *Mail* also says that "having decided on constructing a new Cathedral, application was made to the papal authorities at home for their sanction to the scheme," and that "this was obtained." Again does the lower Wyndham Street oracle founder in the mire of crass ignorance. Papal authority is never required to build a new Catholic Church, nor is it ever asked for, such matters being always left in the hands of the local ecclesiastical authorities. Neither has the *Propaganda Fidei*, as the *Mail* states, promised the necessary funds to carry out the work. In fact, that institution, as we have high authority for stating, is not contributing a single cent towards the erection. Bishop Raimondi, during his lengthened tour in the United States and South America some time ago, collected some three or four thousand dollars in aid of the construction; but the main reliance for the carrying out of the work is on the sum hoped to be realised by the sale of the present Cathedral property. We will refer to one more stupid blunder of the *Mail*, and then leave that unreliable organ to pursue its downward course of inaccuracy and misrepresentation unchecked, so far as the new Cathedral is concerned. Says the rag "It is proposed to place the five marble altars used in St. Joseph's chapel in the five small chapels at the west end of the new Cathedral." Now, St. Joseph's chapel contains but a single altar, and that a wooden one, wholly unsuited for such magnificent structures as the new Cathedral will be. So much for the *Mail*'s facts! The small error of stating that the ceremony will take place at half-past three o'clock is too trifling to notice. The Catholic clergy of the different nationalities in Hongkong, as well as the Catholic community at large and a considerable number of members of other denominations, have been invited, and we understand that Governor Sir George Bowen is expected to be present, should the state of His Excellency's health permit. We gave a detailed account of the contemplated building some twelve months ago, from which, no doubt, the rag has, as usual, borrowed without acknowledgment.

## THE RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA.

(Translated from the *Maishin Shinbun*.)

The Chinese Empire is one of the countries that has the closest relations with us, both commercially and politically. India was overrun by England and Holland two or three centuries ago, but Japan did not suffer in the slightest degree. Australia shared the same fate with India in the 17th century, yet Japan escaped from serious consequences. This was simply on account of the distance that separated us from those countries. Had, however, China then succumbed to the fate of India or Australia, Japan would not have been exempted from the calamity, although navigation was not in its present state of advancement two or three centuries ago. Geographically, China is not far from Japan, and there exists but a

slight difference in the manners and popular sentiments of Japanese and Chinese. What ever we like, they admire, and thus our marine products are yearly exported to China to a large extent. According to the latest statistical reports, China ranks next to America and England in the foreign commerce of this country. The exports to, and imports from, China amount to more than ten million yen per annum, and there is every sign of the commerce growing larger and larger yearly, while there is no token of any decline. It is evident, therefore, that Japan and China are most closely connected both commercially and politically.

Considering the course of events since the Restoration, we find that matters have frequently been of such a nature as not only to risk the severance of our Chinese relations, but sometimes even to assume a threatening aspect. Look upon the *Comoros*, *Riukiu*, and Korean affairs, and especially the *Soul* outrage. The latest trouble is the opium affair at Nagasaki. These all tend to foster ill-feeling between the two countries. Misunderstandings mostly arise from mutual ignorance. China's grievances are often baseless; and even admitting that she was justified in her action respecting the *Formosa* and *Riukiu* affairs, there is no reason why she should continue to be peevish, since we have claim that was stronger and more reasonable than hers.

The Meiji Government, to its great credit, has broken up the isolation of Korea. Although when we enter upon a detailed discussion of its policy toward the peninsula, we might find some points upon which we cannot all agree, yet it is plain that our Government has laboured only to promote the welfare of Korea. Should her officers develop any skill in diplomacy, they will not fail to recognize that Japan was the tutor and not the enemy of Korea. We might well feel proud of this in the face of every country in the world. But unfortunately for a good understanding between China and Japan, the events that have occurred are mostly of such a nature as to be displeasing to the Chinese Government. Ever since Japanese commenced trading in Korea, Chinese trade has been gradually declining. Korea has habitually opposed China's demands under the pretext of acting under Japanese domination. Finally, the trade regulations recently enacted between Japan and Korea have displeased the Celestial officials. As we have previously indicated, Chinese authorities, by discrediting the request of Korea, mean this—"It is no wonder that Japan treats your country (Korea) with an air of haughtiness, and busies herself about the independence or otherwise of your nation, for, absurd as it is, your country regards 'the Middle Kingdom' inimically, and fears Japan, but not China." This clearly shows that Korea in her dealings with China has put forth the name of Japan, and that the British and German Ministers informed Li Hung-chang and General Li of the intention to ratify the treaty with Korea independent of China's assistance. The Viceroy appeared displeased. England and Germany are about to model their treaties on that between Japan and Korea. General Foote is reported to have given an expressive opinion on the validity and advantage of the Korean-Japan Treaty. Thus, it appears that Japan has unintentionally evoked the suspicion and ill-feeling of China. We have contributed towards abolishing China's suzerainty over Korea, and the former does not like it. Korea, an independent country, between Korea and China must be the issue of the feeling on the part of China. Hence the ill-feeling on the part of China. With regard to the opium affair, we have tried to glean every particular, but having no access to the investigation now proceeding, we are obliged to accept what has leaked out. Our Government insists that the Japanese police residents and arresting inmates while opium smoking, an offence which is treated differently to all others. There have been previous instances of opium-smokers being arrested by the Japanese police. It is unreasonable that the Chinese should raise an objection to the present occasion, while they have remained silent previously. Their Consul accused the Government of violation of the treaty. Although we cannot vouch for the accuracy of this particular report, it is plain that the Chinese Government is dissatisfied with our treatment of its subjects. During the last twelve years, the period that has elapsed since free intercourse was inaugurated between China and Japan, four unpleasant events, we repeat, have occurred, and the Chinese Government has abandoned itself to causeless suspicion and an inconstant demeanour. It is with great regret that we note a strain upon the relations between China and Japan.—*Japan Mail*.

## AFFAIRS IN TONKIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAIPHONG, 1st December, 1883.

We have known here for a considerable time past that the French troops engaged in actual conflict in the interior of Tonquin have had to deal with a Chinese regular army. The proof of this was seen in the attack on Hai-duong, where the greater portion of the killed were uniform of the Chinese regular troops. There is a very strong opinion existing amongst the French officers here that an open declaration of war would be very much better than carrying on a war against an enemy wearing false colors. As a high officer said to me the other day, a declaration of war against China, or a declaration of war by China, would remove the scruples of the French legislators at home, and at the same time lead to a decision of what is actually to be carried out being arrived at.

The transport *Corbis* arrived yesterday at Haiphong Bay with reinforcements to the total number of 600 men. Notwithstanding all the nonsense lately published in your contemporaries, Haiphong is, without these new troops, efficiently protected against all danger that may threaten.

I do not for one moment believe that any attack will be made on Haiphong, but if it were the French could easily maintain their positions. In fact, it is the opinion amongst the military that there are already sufficient men in Tonquin to retain possession of the forts now in French hands against all opposition. These forts are: Hanot, Nam-dinh, Nam-hinh, Hai-duong and Quan-yen.

The armed steam-launches which left here some time ago for Hanot have not yet returned, and doubtless the projected movement to assist the young Commander, M. Dufrenoy, in his operations in the vicinity of Hanot and Bac-ninh, you may rely on receiving full particulars by first steamer.

## NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Co's steamer *City of Tokio*, Capt. H. C. Dearborn, with the American mails of the 7th ulto, arrived in harbour this morning. We take the subjoined telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges—

HALIFAX, October 25th.  
Owing to the precautions ordered to be taken against "dynamiters" by Admiral Gomerell in respect to British war ships at this port, the division commander has deemed it advisable to take similar precautions at Charlottetown in regard to the *Griffin*. Boats approaching the ship will be halted, and if no answer is returned after the third hail they will be fired upon.

VIENNA, October 15th.  
The Emperor received the Austrian and Hungarian delegation to-day. He declared that the relations of Austria and foreign nations were entirely satisfactory, and that the people of all countries have ever been directed to that end, as peace enabled the Government to give attention to the material interests of the country. While reforms in the army would require additional expense, he hoped the tranquillization of Bosnia and Herzegovina would lead to a reduction of the army of occupation in those provinces.

PASTRI, October 25th.  
Shocks of earthquake on Wednesday at midnight at Agram and in several districts of Western Croatia shook houses and shattered windows.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25th.  
Many inhabitants of Smyrna are fleeing from the city on account of fear of further earthquakes. The Government has sent a sufficient quantity of lumber to construct 5000 sheds for the shelter of those rendered homeless by the catastrophe. The editors of the local papers here have formed a committee for aiding the sufferers. Slight shocks are still occurring at long intervals, but are doing no damage.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 25th.  
The latest Nihilist proclamation is being extensively circulated. It demands of the Czar to summon representatives of the Russian people, and asks for full amnesty, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and the right to hold public meetings as the only means of preventing revolution. Pitiless vengeance is threatened if the demands of the Nihilists are disregarded.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 26th.  
General Gourko, Governor-General of Warsaw, while recently reviewing 75,000 troops in Poland, severely commented upon their inefficiency, and emphasized the urgent necessity for important reforms. Owing to the jealousy of foreign enterprise, the newspapers are fiercely attacking the establishment favored by the Government of a mixed company of American, French and Russian capitalists, with a capital of 25,000,000 roubles, for the erection of American grain elevators throughout the empire.

TEHRAN, October 26th.  
The Russians have located a force of 11,000 troops at Akabed, in the Tekke country, and another 1,000 have recently been despatched towards the Teljend river, near the Persian frontier.

PARIS, October 26th.  
The *Republique Francaise* publishes an edition of Dr. Harmand, French Civil Commissioner in Tonquin, in accordance with which, by virtue of the Hue treaty, all persons, no matter of what nationality, who continue to fight against the French, will be put to death.

The Chinese Legation, finding the Yellow Book full of omissions and suppressions, have determined to publish all the documents bearing upon the Tonquin negotiations, in order to set themselves right in the public opinion of Europe. The interpellation on the Tonquin question, which M. Granel proposed to introduce in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday has been postponed until Monday.

General Bouet, late commander of the French forces in Tonquin, has arrived at Marseilles. It is believed in the lobbies of the Chambers that the Minister of Finance will resign. It is reported that Prime Minister Ferry is pressing Leon Say for the place, but the latter declines.

SMYRNA, October 26th.  
Another shock of earthquake was experienced to-day, damaging the wall surrounding the town, the aqueduct, and a mosque. At Vozira 160 persons were seriously, and sixty-one slightly injured. Sixty-nine are in the hospital.

HAIPHONG (Bermuda), October 26th.  
A sharp shock of earthquake occurred here, followed by a series of smaller ones. The shock was felt throughout Bermuda. The damage done was slight.

PARIS, October 26th.  
Le Temps says that it is rumored that King Louis of Portugal, being weary of the Liberal agitation in his kingdom, thinks of abdicating.

LONDON, October 26th.  
Sixteen Austrian socialists were tried at Olmutz during the past week for the circulation of seditious literature, the literature in question being a newspaper called the *Dynamite Bomb*, and Herr Most's *Freiheit*. The jury, by a verdict of 11 to 5, found the defendants guilty of the crime of sedition. The Government had been to get a verdict of high treason. This sympathy of the jury with the socialists and their doing and opinions is creating a sensation in many parts of Austria.

The Sultan of Turkey has issued a decree condemning the modes of dress now followed by the ladies of his empire. He orders that the heaviest material shall cover the features, that lace fringes shall be discarded, and that the dresses generally shall be simple and plain.

General Steinschmann, the officer commanding the troops at Oldenburg, who is a Prussian and only recently appointed to that post, made himself very unpopular. He grossly insulted the soldiers and people of Oldenburg, whereupon he received a challenge from an Oldenburg officer. The men met, and the challenger was gravely wounded. General Steinschmann's house was afterwards attacked and partly demolished by a mob, which had to be dispersed by a force of soldiers. Martial law will be proclaimed at Oldenburg.

LONDON, October 26th.  
The Secretary of the Steam Owners' Association has written a letter to Earl Granville, British Foreign Secretary, urging that fresh action be taken with the concurrence of the Association, looking to the cutting of a second canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

MADRID, October 26th.  
The Cabinet has agreed upon a diplomatic note which will end the controversy arising from the unfavorable reception of King Alfonso at the streets of Paris.

BERLIN, October 26th.  
The *North German Gazette* denies the existence of an aggressive alliance, and declares that the Powers have only united to secure the peace of Europe.

The Emperor is greatly shocked at the disorders at Oldenburg, caused, as is alleged, by the unpopularity of General Steinschmann, the commander. The Emperor has ordered a thorough inquiry.

FRANKFURT ON THE MAINE, October 30th.  
A quantity of dynamite exploded in the office of the Chief of Police last evening. The building was badly damaged, but no many officials

were in it at the time. None of them were injured.

LA Liberal states that letters from Havana report that a filibustering expedition from the United States has landed near Santa Spiritus.

PASTRI, October 31st.  
The *Pastor Lloyd* publishes a report that the Orleans Princes solicited Germany's aid in the matter of asserting their claims to the French throne, and that Bismarck's reply afforded no hope that Germany would approve such a course.

LONDON, October 31st.  
The steamer *Holyhead* came into collision with the German ship *Albatross*, bound from Liverpool to New York, when twenty-five miles off the coast of Ireland. Both vessels sank. The *Albatross*'s crew and two of the *Holyhead*'s were drowned. The remainder were picked up and landed at Holyhead. Much relief was felt in Dublin when the news of the safety of the *Holyhead*'s passengers was received.

The collision occurred at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. The night was mild and fairly clear. By some means the *Albatross* got across the track of the *Holyhead*, and a frightful collision occurred. The *Holyhead*'s engines were reversed when it was found that a collision was inevitable. The *Albatross* was cut down to the water's edge. The Captain of the *Holyhead* had lines thrown over the bows and lowered two boats. There was not the slightest panic on board the *Holyhead*. It was discovered that the *Holyhead* was fast in a minute the *Holyhead* disappeared and the boats pulled for Holyhead. At 3 o'clock in the morning the wind freshened, the sea increased, and the boats kept afloat with great difficulty. At 5 o'clock a steamer bore in sight and bore down and took all on board. The survivors were much distressed. The drowned from the *Albatross* include the captain, mate, and chaplain's daughter. Twelve were saved.

MANCHESTER, October 31st.  
The Miners' Conference, representing 20,000 workmen, resolved to send notices to all mine employers demanding an advance of 15 per cent in wages. The Conference adjourned until December.

PARIS, October 31st.  
At the International Labor Conference, this afternoon the English, Italian, Spanish and French delegates spoke. Henry Broadhurst, Honorary President of the Conference, advised the working men to be patient. The large capitalists, he said, suffered greatly from competition. London had a hard fight against English provincialism. He urged the working men especially against the Germans, who warned them that the following resolutions were adopted: This Conference records its opinion that the principal end to be pursued is to regulate the hours of labor, and thus render supportable the position of the working men of all nations. This is attainable in two ways, namely, legislation for the protection of the weak against competition, and the organization of working men, who should be united and disciplined. It is the duty of working men to direct their efforts against unjust laws, which render the organization of labor impossible and hinder international journalism, which is so necessary to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

## THE FRANCO-CHINESE EMERGENCY.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

PARIS, October 31st.  
The discussion of the Municipal bill was resumed to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. The amendment of the bill proposed by M. Granel, favoring the payment of the indemnities to the Chinese, was rejected. The Chamber, whereupon M. Granel, Radical Deputy, receiving consent to put the question, said that recent official statistics respecting affairs in Tonquin showed the extreme gravity of the situation. Explanations, he declared, were indispensable. His remarks were received with cheers by the Extreme Left. Protests were also made by members of other Republican groups. They condemned the Ministry because it had failed to convene the Chambers at an early date, and asked the Government to give them an opportunity to open the discussion on the Tonquin question. The Government refused to do this, they would take steps to force the discussion.

Prime Minister Ferry replied. He regretted that no notice of the interpellation had been given. He would be prepared to discuss Tonquin matters when the supplementary credits were introduced. The date of their introduction had not yet been fixed. When the credits were submitted the Cabinet would demand either complete approval or disapproval of its action. M. Ferry's speech was loudly cheered.

M. Granel gave notice that he would introduce an interpellation on Saturday, and three Bonapartist Deputies announced that they would support a motion for the impeachment of the Ministry.

In the lobby the opinion prevails that M. Granel's interpellation will fail, and it is believed that the Ministry have a large majority. Rochefort's *Intransigent* believes an agreement exists between the Ministry and Duc d'Aumale, as representing the Orleansists, contemplating the establishment of the Orleans dynasty in France, and says Prime Minister Ferry would rather remain in office and lend his assistance to the restoration of the monarchy than resign in order that the republic might live.

The Republic's journals assert that while the Orleansists are ready to help the Ministry, the Orleansists will pay, it extends no further than a Parliamentary alliance.

PARIS, October 30th.  
In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Granel, of the Extreme Left, interpellated the Government upon its policy in Tonquin, and requested an explanation of the objects sought to be obtained in the loan to conduct the expedition in that country. M. Granel pointed out that there were apparent contradictions existing in the Government's policy, and that the Government was contemplating the establishment of the Orleans dynasty in France, and says Prime Minister Ferry would rather remain in office and lend his assistance to the restoration of the monarchy than resign in order that the republic might live.

The Republic's journals assert that while the Orleansists are ready to help the Ministry, the Orleansists will pay, it extends no further than a Parliamentary alliance.

PARIS, October 30th.  
In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Granel, of the Extreme Left, interpellated the Government upon its policy in Tonquin, and requested an explanation of the objects sought to be obtained in the loan to conduct the expedition in that country. M. Granel pointed out that there were apparent contradictions existing in the Government's policy, and that the Government was contemplating the establishment of the Orleans dynasty in France, and says Prime Minister Ferry would rather remain in office and lend his assistance to the restoration of the monarchy than resign in order that the republic might live.





# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 579.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

### CHRISTMAS, 1883.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
have received, and have now on view,  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
CHRISTMAS DELICACIES,  
ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, AND  
FANCY GOODS.

Comprising:-

REAL TURTLE SOUP.  
SALMON CUTLETS.  
KIPPERED SALMON.  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINES.  
HERRINGS A LA CITRON.  
HERRINGS IN WHITE WINE.  
MACKEREL IN WHITE WINE.  
FRENCH TRUFFLES.  
ASSORTED ENGLISH PATTIES.  
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.  
FRENCH TINNED LARKS.  
ASSORTED FRENCH PATES.  
ASPARAGUS.  
PETITS POIS.  
CHAMPIGNONS.  
BUTTER AND SULTANA RAISINS.  
PEEL FOR MINGEAT.  
CHRISTMAS CAKES.  
PLUM PUDDINGS.  
RIPE STILTONS.  
PORT DU VALUT CHEESE.  
GRUYERE CHEESE.  
GORGONZOLA CHEESE.  
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.  
FRENCH PLUMS.  
FRUITS IN NOYEAU AND BRANDY.  
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.  
ELVA'S PLUMS.  
MUSCATEL RAISINS.  
BARCELONA & BRAZIL NUTS.  
BEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.  
BONBONS & DRAJES.  
BONBONNIERS FOR XMAS TREES.  
FRENCH CHOCOLATES.  
NEWEST COCAQUES & CRACKERS.  
FRENCH & ENGLISH TOYS.  
MECHANICAL TOYS.  
ELECTRIC TOYS.  
FRENCH & ENGLISH DOLLS.  
OUT-DOOR GAMES.  
XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.  
JEWEL CASES.  
FANCY PIPES & CIGAR TUBES.  
FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS.  
WORK BAGS & BASKETS.  
PERFUME CASES.  
NEW EMBROIDERED STATUARY.  
AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.  
TETE-A-TETE SETS.  
CHINA FIGURES & VASES.  
DUPLEX LAMPS IN NEWEST DESIGNS.  
CHILDREN'S ANNUALS.  
PRESENTATION BOOKS.  
CABINET & SCRAP ALBUMS.  
MENU & GUEST CARDS.  
OYSTERS ARTISTIC CHINA & GLASS-WARE.  
FLOWER BRACKETS & BASKETS.  
PRETTY TEA & COFFEE SETS.  
FLOWER STANDS.  
TABLE DECORATIONS, LATEST DESIGNS & SHADES.  
A HANDSOME DRAWING ROOM FOUNTAIN.  
NEW ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.  
COFFEE & TEA SERVICES.  
SALAD BOWLS & HELPERS.  
EPERGNES.  
FLOWER & FRUIT STANDS.  
NEW CENTRE PIECES.  
DESSERT SETS.  
WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.  
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN'S GOLD LACK CHAMPAGNE.  
KRUG'S PRIVATE CUVÉE CHAMPAGNE.  
LEMOINE'S VIN BRUT CHAMPAGNE.  
SPARKLING MOSELE.  
DRY SHERRIES.  
CHOICE BORDEAUX WINES.  
AFTER DINNER PORT.  
BURGUNDIES.  
HOCKS.  
LIQUEUR BRANDIES & WHISKIES.  
LIQUEURS.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1883.

C. L. THEVENIN,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,  
HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT  
OF  
WHITE AND RED  
BURGUNDIES,  
GRAND HERMITAGE,  
CHAMBERTIN,  
RICHEBOURG, FOMMARD,  
OLD PORT, SHERRY,  
WHISKEY, COGNAC,  
ASSORTED  
LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,  
PERFUMERY.  
Hongkong, 17th October, 1883.

RODERICK DU WHISKY.  
A PURE FINE Flavoured Blend, Equal in  
Bouquet and Style to the  
FINEST FRENCH BRANDY.  
SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG,  
C. L. THEVENIN,  
Hongkong Hotel Building,  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883.

FOR SALE.  
GOOD BORDEAUX CLARET.  
In Cases of 12 Bottles at 1/6 each.  
WOLFE-SCHIEDAM (SCHNAPPS) 1/6 each.  
In Cases of 12 Bottles at 1/6 each.  
ALSO.  
Some PRIME HOLLAND Jenever in  
Stone Bottles, and some POMERANZ  
BITTERS.  
Double Barreled Breech Loading GUNS,  
RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and  
SHOT, &c., &c., &c.  
Very Fresh ITALIAN CONDENSED MILK  
in Cases of 4 Dozens, at 6/6 per Case.  
J. F. SCHEFFER,  
21 and 23, Fanning Street,  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1883.

## Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
AGENTS of the above Company are  
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS  
to all parts of the world at CURRENT RATES.  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1883.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)  
The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st  
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

### DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
C. LUCAS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
Undersigned BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883.

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$811,111.33.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,818.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,  
LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.  
MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND AND FINAL BONUS of Five  
per cent. on Contributions and a DIVI-  
DEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-  
NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will  
be Payable on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.  
Warrants may be had on application at the  
Office of the Society on and after that date.  
By Order of the Board,  
DOUGLAS JONES,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883.

## Intimations.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.  
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO IMMI-  
GRATION OFFICE has been RE-  
MOVED to No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
lately occupied by the Pacific Mail Steamship  
Company.  
FREDERICK RICKARDS,  
Hongkong, 30th November, 1883.

INTIMATION.  
SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the  
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of  
the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has  
the honor to inform the community that he has  
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give  
Concerts in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.  
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.  
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883.

A CARD.  
PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING  
can be obtained for  
SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR MARRIED COUPLES  
AT  
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.  
Terms Moderate.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883.

## Intimations.

### KELLY & WALSH.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT  
THEIR ANNUAL SHOW  
OF  
NEW SEASON'S GOODS,  
SUITABLE FOR  
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,  
WILL COMMENCE  
ON  
MONDAY NEXT,  
THE 10th DECEMBER.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1883.

### W. BREWER.

IS NOW SHEWING.

A VERY Elegant Assortment of FANCY GOODS consisting of the NEW VIENNA  
WICKER WORK GOODS beautifully trimmed and fitted, comprising,  
Large Useful WORKBASKETS in entirely new shapes, lined and fitted.  
WALL POCKETS & HANDBASKETS trimmed with Chinelle Gold Lace & Velvet.  
A New Stock of LADIES HAND BAGS in Plush, Satin, Russia and Morocco Leathers.  
The NEW BRASS WARE in a number of useful Articles, Inkstands, Card Trays, Watch  
Stands, Smokers Sets, Photograph Frames, &c., &c.  
PLUSH GOODS—New Designs in Writing Cases, Ladies Companions, fitted, Blotting Books,  
Photograph Cases, Large Promenade Photo Frames, &c.  
WOOD GOODS—Oak Writing Desks, Walnut Writing Desks, Workboxes and Inkstands.  
LEATHER GOODS—Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Pocket Books, Letter and Card Cases,  
Purses, Photo Albums, Writing Cases, Ball Programmes, Indicators, Dressing Cases.

### CHRISTMAS CARDS!

A VERY FINE LOT JUST RECEIVED:  
RUDDY OLD BLOCK! NEW MECHANICAL TOYS!  
W. BREWER,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883.

### SAYLE & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received and are now showing the following NEW GOODS.  
NEW DESIGNS IN BRUSSELS CARPETS with BORDERS & RUGS to Match.  
A large and choice assortment of AXMINSTER and SKIN HEARTH RUGS.  
EIDER DOWN QUILTS and PILLOWS.  
TRAVELLING RUGS in great variety.  
A large stock of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.  
Ebony and Walnut COAL VASES.  
Single and Double PERAMBULATORS.  
The New "PATENT AIR LAMPS."  
AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.  
FLOOR LATHS for Halls, Rooms, and Passages.  
COCO MATINGS, all widths.  
COIR MATS.  
SAYLE & CO.,  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883.

EX S.S. "IRAOUADDY" & "GLENEAGLES."

### ROSE & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT  
OF  
MANTLES, JACKETS, ULSTERS,  
DRESS MATERIALS  
AND  
OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.  
ALSO  
A NEW DELIVERY OF  
FELT AND BEAVER HATS.

ROSE & CO.,  
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK  
CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:-

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE,  
"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaiser-  
T-Hing' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting  
in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of  
strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild  
Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly  
spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

### SOLE AGENCY

"NOVELTY STORE."  
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1883.

## Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR  
DRAMATIC CLUB  
WILL GIVE  
A PERFORMANCE,  
TO-MORROW EVENING,  
THE 7th DECEMBER, 1883,  
OF  
"THE WEDDING MARCH"  
("Le Chapeau de Paille D'Italie.")

AN ECCENTRICITY IN THREE ACTS, BY  
W. S. GILBERT.

ADMISSION:—\$2, by Tickets only.

Performance to commence at NINE P.M.  
punctually.

Seats can be secured and Tickets obtained at  
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after  
WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1883, at  
7.30 A.M.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1883.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION:

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from the MORTGAGEE, to Sell by Public  
Auction, on  
SATURDAY,  
the 8th December, 1883, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.,  
at the Premises,  
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,  
SITUATE IN  
THIRD STREET & HIGH STREET,  
Victoria, Hongkong.

comprising:-  
All that Piece of GROUND measuring as  
INLAND LOT No. 685, and measuring on  
the North 105 feet, on the South 105 feet, on  
the East 150 feet and on the West 150 feet,  
and containing within the whole 15,750 square  
feet, together with the Buildings thereon.  
Yield for the residue of a term of 999 years at  
the annual Crown Rent of \$104.12.

The Property is sold subject to the existing  
tenancies thereof.  
For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to  
CREASY EWENS,  
Solicitor for the Mortgagee,  
or to  
J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1883.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction, on  
TUESDAY,  
the 11th December, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.,  
at the Premises,  
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,  
Situate in Rozario Street and Bridges Street,  
Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,  
Comprising:-

All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND  
Registered in the Land Office as Section A  
of INLAND LOT No. 403, the Remaining  
Portion of INLAND LOT No. 403 and Section  
C of INLAND LOT No. 400, as the  
same Premises are respectively held for the  
residues of two several and respective terms  
of 999 years and 999 years.

The Property will be offered for sale in the  
following lots, viz:-  
Lot 1—The Tenement Nos. 78, 80, and 82,  
Bridges Street, containing an area of 2,800  
square feet or thereabouts.

Lot 2—The Tenement Nos. 6 and 7, Rozario  
Street, containing an area of 1,445 square  
feet or thereabouts.

Lot 3—The Tenement No. 31, Bridges Street,  
containing an area of 809 square feet or  
thereabouts.

The Property is sold subject to the existing  
lettings thereof respectively.  
For Further Particulars of the Property and  
Conditions of Sale, apply to  
BRETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,  
Solicitors for the Vendors,  
35, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong,  
or to  
J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1883.

NOTICE.  
I HAVE this day commenced Business at the  
Port of KUNGHOW as MERCHANT and  
COMMISSION AGENT.  
R. E. BRUCE,  
Kunghow, 20th November, 1883.

NOTICE.  
FROM THIS DATE we will also carry on  
the Business of SHARE and GENERAL  
BROKERS in this Colony.  
E. C. DA SILVA & Co.,  
General Commission Agents  
and Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 30th November, 1883.

NOTICE.  
THE PREMISES now occupied by us,  
No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.  
RUSSELL & Co.  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883.

TO LET.  
THE PREMISES now occupied by us,  
No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.  
RUSSELL & Co.  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883.

TO LET.  
"BISNIE VILLA" Pokfuloom, Furnished.  
Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 7th November, 1883.

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.  
THE "PENG-ON."  
Captain McCas., will be despatched for the  
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 7th instant,  
at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883.

THE "CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).  
"AMATISTA."  
Captain Hamlin, will be despatched for the  
above Port, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at  
FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND  
ADELAIDE.  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND  
Ports, and taking through Cargo to NEW  
ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA,  
TASMANIA and Fiji).

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship  
Company's Steamer  
"MENMUIR."  
Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched as  
above on FRIDAY, the 14th December, at  
FOUR P.M.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office)  
will be received until 4 P.M., on the 13th Decem-  
ber.  
Contents and Value of Packages must be  
declared.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 30th November, 1883.

### SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship  
"ONEIDA."  
Carver, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883.

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. German Ship  
"OTTO."  
Fortmann, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1883.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
THE Hawaiian Bark  
"LILLY GRACE."  
Hughes, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

This vessel has good accommodation for cabin  
passengers.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1883.

## Mails.

### U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN  
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship  
"CITY OF TOKIO,"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yoko-  
hama, with the option of calling at Honolulu, on  
FRIDAY, the 14th December, at THREE P.M.  
To be followed by the S.S. "CITY OF PEK-  
ING," on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 P.M.,  
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the  
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,  
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland  
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-  
ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and  
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,  
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted in England,  
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who  
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Fran-  
cisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within  
six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per  
cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within  
one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be  
made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return  
Passage Orders, available for one year, will be  
issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return  
Fare. These allowances do not apply to through  
fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.  
on the 13th December. Parcel Packages will  
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day;  
all Parcel Packages should be marked "to ad-  
dress in full; value of same is required."

Consular Invoices, to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices  
in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector  
of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and  
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883.

J. M. GUEDES,  
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,  
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION  
AGENT.  
No. 35, WELLINGTON STREET, H. KONGKO.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882.